

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
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EDITOR.
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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

AQUARIUM—MERRY TONES—PINEAPPLE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HARRY BLISS.
KID'S GARDEN—ENTERTAINMENT.
BAVARIAN THEATRE—HARRIS.
BOFFLE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—MY PARTNER.
WALLACK'S—COMEDY OF COUSINS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—RIP VAN WINKLE.
WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE—BEE-CAKE.
STANDARD THEATRE—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
ARRETT'S PARK THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
DALY'S THEATRE—DIVORCE.
HERBERT'S THEATRE—THE SHADOW DETECTIVE.
HALL'S THEATRE—UNDER THE SKIN.
FOOTPATH THEATRE—LOUIS THE ELDEST.
GERMANIA THEATRE—HARRY AL RASCHID.
KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NO PINAPORE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION.
CHICKERING HALL—JOSEPH COCKNEY.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—PANTHROPHUS.
BAVARIAN THEATRE—HARRIS.
BROOKLYN THEATRE—CRUISE OF THE DOLPHIN.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—KERRY GUY.
JERSEY CITY ACADEMY—HARRIS'S DAUGHTER.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, followed by increasing wind force and cloudiness.

THE KELLY "BOOM" entirely skips some sources.

LONDON'S REIGNING BEAUTIES are described in another column.

POLITICS WERE QUIET yesterday. It generally is dangerous to talk loud in a rumshop on Sunday.

JEALOUSY relieved itself with pistols yesterday at Cincinnati, with the usual result—the parties in the case are no less miserable than before.

A THOUGHTFUL, HONEST, MANLY SERMON on amusements is a rarity, but such a one was preached yesterday, and we take pleasure in giving an abstract of it.

"WHAT IS THE CHURCH?" is a question suggested by Dr. Talmage yesterday, and the man who would answer first asks, and very naturally, "Whose Church?"

ANOTHER WORLD for animals was announced yesterday by a Spiritualistic medium. Couldn't the cats, those ecstatic loungers of the moonlit fence, be persuaded to betake themselves to it once?

COSEY ISLAND was dismal yesterday, while Central Park was full. Some designer of amusements should be able to take the hint and make a large respectable place of out-of-door entertainment within the city limits.

A GODLESS CONSTITUTION was again complained of from the pulpit yesterday. Preachers would do more good if they were to grumble about godless men, for the constitution is merely what men allow it to be.

TO BELABOR A MAN with a stick of wood, as a citizen of Paterson is in another column reported to have done, is bad enough; but to strike a four-year-old child with a horsewhip is so many times worse that no one will wonder at the irate father's act.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS are already beginning to tell the people how dreadful it is that General Gordon has left the Sudan, which will necessarily lapse into anarchy and confusion. England will find a way to prevent such dreadful things happening.

LEGION DEALERS can endure the occasional defection of such of their customers as sign pledges, but when a brother dealer reforms and begins to tell of the tricks of the trade, as one did yesterday, nothing but the wildest profanity can do justice to the subject.

OUR LETTER from Naples gives details of the late commemorative gathering at Pompeii, where the significance of the occasion was heightened by old Vesuvius, which fumed as if to suggest that it could give cause for as many more similar celebrations as the demand might seem to justify.

"HARMONIALISM" is the newest faith, and if the men who adopt it tell the truth, pay their debts, avoid theft and other leading vices it may amount to something. What is necessary in religion and ethics can be declared by any one; the difficulty of finding some one to do it is what keeps the world from going ahead.

THE STATEMENT was made in a temperance meeting yesterday that only tens of the hundreds of ministers and priests were on the side of temperance. Well, whose is the fault? If thought instead of mere enthusiasm controlled temperance movements every pastor in the country would be on the side of the professional reformers.

THE WEATHER.—The meteorological conditions are exceedingly complicated throughout all the territory east of the Rocky Mountains. The pressure is high in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and the lake regions. In the Gulf States and west of the Mississippi River it is very much below the mean and is likely to continue so for a few days. Rain fell in every section of the country except over the upper lakes. The temperature fell in the Northwest, remained nearly stationary in the central valleys and Gulf States, and rose in the other districts. The winds have been from brisk to high in the Northwest and West, and generally light elsewhere. It is likely that the depression in the West will develop energy as it moves eastward over the central valleys during the next few days. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair. To-morrow the same conditions are likely to prevail, followed by increasing wind force and cloudiness.

Indian Rights and Wrongs.

If the opinions and sentiments of the Interior Department about the present Indian troubles are correctly reported from Washington it seems to us to be taking an unfortunate view of an unfortunate affair. It is natural, of course, that the Secretary of the Interior and the head of the Indian Bureau should take the part of the Indians, who are their wards. But it is not wise in them, as guardians, to be unreasonable. They must conform themselves to the facts of the situation, and to say or suggest that the trouble arises out of the desire of the Colorado settlers to get possession of the rich mineral and agricultural lands of the Ute reservation is to take a very one-sided view of a question which, in the interests of the Indians, it is of extreme importance to look at without prejudice.

As to the immediate circumstances of the present outbreak, we suppose the Interior Department will admit that whatever rights the Indians have they have no more right than white men to take the law into their own hands. It may be that the settlers are eager to occupy the Ute reservation, and that this aroused the jealous anger of the Utes; but that gave the Indians no right to take up arms and to murder an Indian agent. If they are wronged or threatened with wrong they have not only the general protection of the laws but special and powerful protection in the Interior Department. They are not to be excused for beginning a course of rapine and murder any more than white men would be; and when their friends urge the greed of the white settlers as an excuse for the Indian outbreak they go entirely too far. If the Indians have been wronged, let their wrongs be remedied according to law. It is of especial importance that they should be taught this by their guardians; for this is of the essence of civilization.

In the present case we have heard of no charge that white men were the aggressors. We have no doubt the Utes were made to feel that the whites wanted to use and occupy some parts of their reservation, but it is not asserted that any whites killed or attacked the Utes. In fact, the trouble began, so far as is known, through Agent Meeker's ploughing some of the ground about the reservation, and the Ute outbreak is simply a protest, with Winchester rifles, against the introduction of agricultural implements. To turn the blame upon the white settlers and miners is not just.

The Indians, it will be urged, had the right of ownership in their reservation; it was set apart for them by treaty stipulations which the government is in honor bound to enforce. We will not say anything here of the oft exposed absurdity of treating with a petty Indian tribe as though it were a nation. We accept the fact; the United States has made a solemn treaty with an Indian nation; has given it a large tract of land, called a reservation, and has engaged to protect it there—on conditions, however; and one of these conditions is that the Indian nation shall not make war on us; but that it shall be a peaceable and orderly neighbor. What then? The Utes in this case have clearly violated the treaty. They have attacked our people; they have not only murdered individuals, but they have made war against the United States. They appear to have done so without provocation, but even if they had suffered wrong their treaty with us bound them to peaceable remedies. It will not do now to say that, after all, they are still entitled to their former treaty rights. They have deliberately forfeited these. The government may if it chooses resettle them on their reservation; may reinstate them in their former and forfeited rights; but it need not do so, and, in our judgment, it ought not to do so.

In the first place, the Indians ought to be taught that a treaty must be kept by them as well as by us, and that they cannot violate it without losing all their rights under it. In the second place, if, as we have understood, the Ute reservation is a region as large as Massachusetts, it would not be proper to give back to the Indians so great a tract of country, in which our own people wish to settle, when by their own misconduct the Indians have forfeited all right to it. It was a blunder in the beginning to set apart so large a tract for the tribe; the continent is not big enough to be so wastefully cut up. The Indians must be made by the Interior Department to recognize the fact that their hunting days are over, and that they must now settle down as farmers or farm laborers. Treaties we must of course maintain, but whenever they are broken by the Indians it is the duty of the government to take that opportunity for settling the tribe which has thus forfeited its old rights in a manner consonant with the new circumstances, which, whether kind-hearted men like it or not, will inevitably force a great change in the Indian policy.

The centre of the continent has begun to feel the effects of a vast tidal wave of emigration. The rapid building of railroads and the discovery of great mineral wealth have drawn and are drawing to that hitherto waste region a great population of whites. These cannot be kept out and they ought not to be excluded, even if it were possible. They develop the country; their steady labor increases our wealth and prosperity; instead of looking at them as intruders they should be welcomed and encouraged. They have a right to go there, and they know it. The friends of the Indian will, if they are wise, accept the facts, and devise a policy in accordance with them. Undoubtedly the Colorado settlers wished to prospect for minerals on the Ute reservation, and undoubtedly if that reservation contains valuable agricultural lands there are numerous white farmers who would like to occupy them. This impulse has now become so strong, there is so great a migration toward the unsettled parts of the continent, that it is neither possible nor wise to attempt to drive the whites back. Instead of that the government ought to use every means at its command to open the way for these adventurous white men; and it ought to welcome the opportunity which such an incident as this uncalculated for Ute war gives it to remove the wild Indians out of the way of the whites.

We trust that this will be the policy of

the administration. It ought to refuse absolutely to treat with the Utes as a nation. They ought to be carefully scattered, the tribal relation entirely broken up, the Indians removed by families to other parts of the country and taught that they must, like white men, depend upon their daily labor for their subsistence. When this is done with one tribe it will be seen that it is possible with all. The Indians of California are a part of the laboring force of the State, and there is no reason why other Indians should be maintained as tribes.

Anti-Rent Meetings in Ireland.

The vast meeting which was held yesterday may justify Mr. Parnell in putting a high estimate on its influence in this great crisis. Whether he is wise in encouraging the Irish tenant farmers to resist the payment of rent to their landlords is a point on which opinions may differ, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the wisdom of dissuading the tenants from any resort to violence. If the attitude of merely passive resistance should be maintained there can be no reasonable doubt of the defeat of the landlords. But any resort to violence would bring the resisting tenants under the operation of the criminal law, when they would be confronted and overwhelmed by military force.

So long as the Irish tenants only refuse to pay their rents and leave the landlords to pursue civil remedies without open obstruction they can easily maintain their ground, provided they are unanimous. They only need to keep the peace and stand by one another to defeat every attempt to collect rent by distraint. When the property of a tenant is seized and put up for sale none of his neighbors will bid for it. It cannot be sold for the rent without buyers, and if nobody will consent to buy there is an end of the transaction. To be sure the landlord himself might bid in the property of his tenant, but with the whole tenant community against him, and ready to pour shams upon him, he would probably think it the part of prudence to postpone his claim until this great agitation is past. The legality of his claim would not be impaired by his forbearing to enforce it, and, since his land is of no value without cultivators, it is for his obvious interest to await a season of calm and then make such a compromise as will divide the distress, instead of throwing the whole burden of bad crops upon the unfortunate tenants.

Courtney and Hanlan.

Charles Courtney and Edward Hanlan are to row next Thursday on Chautauque Lake for a handsome purse and the American sculling championship. The event naturally attracts wide attention, because it is generally believed that the men being so evenly matched, the struggle will be a close and exciting one. Our special despatch from Jamestown, printed on another page, gives a graphic picture of the practice work of these two famous scullers, and states that both men are in most excellent health and form. It is, therefore, quite certain that Thursday's race will be a notable struggle, and the result not to be easily forecast. When Courtney and Hanlan rowed at Lachine, twelve months ago, the course was an unsatisfactory one, owing to the currents which made it impossible for straightaway rowing. The belief, so widely entertained at the time on this side of the border, that Courtney had sold the race, made his defeat a peculiarly humiliating one for him, as it gave a color of truth to the painful charge. Now that Courtney is to row Hanlan on water which is as near perfect for the purpose as can be found there should be no excuses for defeat. If he is to be beaten it must be by real hard work, and as we may confidently look for an extraordinary effort on Courtney's part the race on Thursday will doubtless develop Hanlan's full strength. In every race he has won the Toronto sculler has been credited with a power to make better time, and his friends have mysteriously hinted at some extraordinary practice work, proving him to be the fastest oarsman of the age. Here is Courtney's opportunity. Let him show the public how fast he can himself row and so force Hanlan to do his best. Then should the victory fall to the Canadian we will know that it was fairly won by desperate effort and extraordinary fast time. On the other hand, if Courtney loses on ordinary racing time, the question as to Hanlan's power will be as far from settlement as ever, and the cloud that still rests on the American's reputation be deepened. Charles Courtney must, therefore, do one of two things—force Hanlan to beat him on unprecedentedly fast time, or run the risk of losing the race at ordinary speed, and also suffer his reputation to be blighted forever. Let us hope that he will adopt the former alternative, for then he stands an excellent chance to not only win the race but all of his old fame as the foremost sculler of America.

Coal for the Winter.

It is announced that the last attempt to regulate the price of coal by a combination of the producing and transporting companies has just fallen through by reason of the refusal of the signatures of the presidents of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Lehigh Valley Coal companies to the agreement. If this is so we congratulate all the corporations concerned no less than the public. The popular temper is unaccountably sensitive concerning misuse of corporate franchises, and it would have been very unwise to aggravate it by adding some cents in such a way to the cost of every poor man's bucket of coal during the coming winter. Any temporary gain which the transportation companies might derive by an artificial enhancement of prices would be offset by the popular indignation it must arouse. It behooves corporate managers to be very careful about conspiring against the public in these days. There is a good time coming for the coal interests as a necessary consequence of the recovery of other industrial interests from depression. Every new mill or forge that is built, every old

one whose wheels are unlocked or whose fires are rekindled, hastens its approach. But it cannot wisely be anticipated by a combination of producers and transporters to oppress consumers in defiance of the natural laws of supply and demand.

Heavy Importations of Gold—Dangers which Attend a Revival of Prosperity.

Recent statements made by Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, enable us to measure, with a tolerable approach to accuracy, the large volume of the precious metals which is flowing into the United States from foreign countries. Within the last three months our importations of coin and bullion have amounted to \$34,312,745, and there are at present more than \$5,500,000 on the way, making an aggregate of about \$40,000,000 for the three months. This is at the rate of \$100,000,000 per annum, or more than three times our average exportation of gold since the full exploitation of the California mines. This wonderful reversal of the current, this turning back of the outflowing tide of gold and substituting for it an inflowing tide of more than three times the amount, is so contrary to the usual and natural course of things that it challenges the thoughtful attention of the financial world. As this country is the largest producer of the precious metals they should be, in any ordinary condition of trade, a heavy article of export, and not of import. The present great influx of gold must, in the nature of things, be temporary; but the Director of the Mint thinks it may continue for at least six or seven months. Its tendency, while it lasts, is toward an enormous expansion of our circulating medium and a general enhancement of prices. In other words, it tends to introduce a new era of speculation.

A vast and sudden influx of money is not necessarily a benefit, as Germany experienced to its cost in the six or seven years which followed the stupendous French indemnity. Among the most instructive phenomena in the financial history of the world are the wonderful recovery of French prosperity during those six or seven years and the severe business prostration which ensued in Germany. A sudden and enormous increase of the circulating medium of a country is not necessarily a blessing.

We are not blind to the advantages of this great flow of the precious metals into the United States. We share, to some extent, in the feeling of exultation which it seems to be exciting in the business classes. It insures the success of our great experiment of the resumption of specie payments, and in this view it is a proper subject of congratulation. If it had so happened that during the first year of resumption the flow of gold had been in the opposite direction it would have been difficult if not impossible to maintain the experiment. Fortunately, we are relieved from all anxiety on this great and vital point. We never at any period of our history had so much gold in proportion to our population as the country possesses to-day, and the volume is certain to go on increasing for many months to come.

But there lurks a danger even in this brilliant success. It is the tendency of a redundancy of money to foster a spirit of speculation. As the circulating medium expands prices inevitably rise, and in what is called a rising market all who are in haste to be rich are tempted to buy not only to the extent of their means, but to the utmost stretch of their credit, in the hope of great profits from the expected rise of prices. An expansion of real money has this effect as well as expansion of a paper currency. We are, therefore, in imminent danger of a new era of wild and crazy speculation.

Wise legislation by Congress might avert this threatened evil and convert the danger into a triumph. Never was a nation so favored by opportunity as our nation is at present, if it will but seize the occasion for retiring the greenbacks and substituting gold in their place. Before Congress meets there will be gold enough in the country to make it easy for all the national banks to replace their greenback reserves with specie reserves and to fill the vacuum in the general circulation which would be caused by the full and final retirement of the legal tender notes. The bugbear of contraction which has been so persistently held up against this change has no longer any terrors, and the withdrawal and cancellation of the greenbacks would forestall the threatened evil of an enormous expansion of the circulating medium and a new cycle of wild and mischievous speculation.

Are These People Abused?

Elsewhere we print a communication whose signature will be recognized as that of one of the foremost experts in the cotton trade in this country. The writer, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, points out the remarkable facts that the cotton crop of the current year was the largest ever raised in the South; that the ten crops of 1870-79, both years included, were nearly six and a half million bales greater than the ten crops of 1852-61, the largest ever raised by slave labor; and that the increase is progressive, the last five crops being nearly four million bales greater than the last five crops before the war. He remarks that as the negroes supplied almost all the labor which planted, tended and saved these great crops, Southern white men ought to see that this labor, the cheapest and for its purposes the best in the world, is a force they cannot ignore. The Southern States cannot, he thinks, afford to permit these colored laborers to be abused or cheated.

It is right; but we incline to go somewhat further than he. It seems to us that a population which produces so constant and so great a crop is not abused. If the negroes of the South were really in the sad condition in which it pleases some of our Northern politicians to represent them, if they were murdered, oppressed, robbed and cheated everywhere, it is not possible that they would produce now a greater cotton crop than the largest under slavery; that the crop should be increasing steadily year by year, and that, besides the cotton, they should produce also, as they

do, a larger amount than ever before of their own food supplies.

In short, the statistics which Mr. Atkinson sends us go very far to disprove the accusations brought against the South of general oppression and abuse of the blacks. We do not, of course, doubt that there are instances, probably numerous cases, in which the negro cultivator is cheated, or robbed, or unjustly dealt with. Northern papers are full of complaints of Northern and white laborers who are also wronged, often in ways which it is difficult to prevent, and the ignorance and, more than that, the wasteful and unthrifty habits of the Southern negro expose him peculiarly to become the prey of sharper. But in the fact of the immense and continually and steadily increasing cotton crop it is nonsense to assert that there is general terrorism, oppression or cheating of the blacks. We advise the republicans to give up that point in their argument.

But we advise the Southern whites also to pass laws for the more stringent protection of the black laborers against men who cheat them out of their earnings. If they neglect that they may some day see a real exodus of the blacks, which would be a very embarrassing event for them.

Cabul and Herat.

Cabul is in the hands of the Anglo-Indian forces, and General Roberts has taken possession of the citadel of Bala Hissar, within whose walls Major Cavagnari and his companions were massacred. The rebellious Afghan forces made, it appears, a very weak resistance; in fact, they do not seem to be possessed of capable leaders or themselves of too much courage. With the capture of Cabul, however, the work of the British commander is only just begun. The country is full of large bands of rebels, and it is probable that the Afghans now escaping from Cabul will make their way to Herat and join forces with those of Ayoub Khan. Then comes the question of which of the two Powers, Russia or England, shall take and occupy Herat? We have had conflicting accounts of the intentions of the two governments. We have been told that an English corps has been ordered to Herat. We have, on the other hand, Russia's assurance that she will not permit this, and a despatch published two days ago tells us that the Czar has decided of England the assurance that she will not occupy Herat or the Badakshan plateau. The latter lies immediately to the north of the Hindoo Koosh, and as the Czar does not apparently object to England taking possession of the country south of the "Roof of the World," it is to be assumed that he has no objection to the English taking possession of the whole of Afghanistan, with the single exception of Herat. English journals are of the opinion that in the expected race to Herat England will be able to reach the "Key to India" long before the Russian expedition at present engaged with the Tekke Turcomans. Anyway, the forces of the great Asiatic rivals are now too near to permit any military follies, and it is very probable that the question of the occupation of Herat is being earnestly discussed by the Foreign Offices of the two countries. A collision may occur; but both will naturally shrink from bringing it about. Diplomacy will, presumably, make a strong effort to bring about an understanding.

Mr. Kelly's Opportunity.

If the Tammany journals reflect the mental balance of their candidate for Governor correctly it has been thrown still more out of equilibrium by the inquisitive crowds which have attended the first performances of his stumping tour. But curiosity does not imply sympathy. The ability of a candidate on the stump to draw a crowd by his renown or his eloquence, or, as in Mr. Kelly's case, by a melodramatic relation to current politics, by no means proves that the men who come to hear him all will go away to vote for him. When Mr. Kelly has had more experience in addressing popular meetings in the interior he will understand this better. His training in getting up tumultuous Tammany gatherings here is of not the slightest value to him in the business in which he now is engaged. He has started out to argue his case to an entirely different kind of voters from those who block up Fourteenth street on the nights of Tammany ratifications.

The mere fact, however, that, whether from curiosity or by whatever motive, he is pretty sure to attract large audiences wherever he goes gives him an excellent opportunity to win a respect for himself by moderation of language and sentiments which he sadly needs. It is much to be regretted for his own sake that he did not improve this chance at Albany. When he picks up Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer at Utica to accompany him on the remainder of the tour to Buffalo perhaps that gentleman may be able to whisper some wise hints to him upon the theme. It is a very grievous and very common mistake for speakers whose own feelings are vehemently excited concerning the subject of their discourse to take for granted that their hearers are laboring under corresponding excitement. According to our observation there is a great deal of wrath and fury among the politicians in this canvass and very little among the people. We recall to the consideration of Mr. Kelly the following extract from the essays of Richard Whately, the celebrated Archbishop of Dublin, a famous writer, with whose works Mr. Kelly no doubt is familiar. "It is a fault, carefully to be avoided," said Archbishop Whately, "to express feeling more vehemently than the audience can go along with the speaker, who would, in that case, as Cicero observes, seem like one raving among the sane or intoxicated amidst the sober. And, accordingly, except where from extraneous causes the audience are already in an excited state, we must carry them forward gradually and allow time for the fire to kindle. The flash which would brighten a strong flame would, if applied too soon, extinguish the first faint spark."

Our Arctic Territory.

So little is known by the majority of our citizens of our far Northwestern Territory of Alaska that the breezy letter which we publish this morning from the American Arctic expedition, on its way to the Behring Sea, will be read with interest. It describes the settlement of Oonulaska with just enough regard for details to give us in a few pictures the features of land and water with the curious isolated life led by the pioneers of civilization and their copper-hued charges out there. That the gay Aleut will invest all his savings in a superfluous barrel organ is surely a test of his capacity for being civilized, which his capacity for whiskey will not be held to vitiate. It is sad to say, however, that the white man's civilizing efforts are more centred on supplying him with whiskey than music by the barrel. If the poor red man in consequence not only smashes his previously acquired box of harmony, but, after an extended spree, in which he has smashed the heads of friends and relatives, finds that his fishing season has gone by and that a horrible death from starvation awaits him, what matter? The white "trader" has made a huge profit on his devilish commodity, and there will be fewer Indians to civilize. Of course this extremity of desolation is not reached at Illiouliouk, but it has been exemplified, to the letter quite recently in the Behring Sea. How the young Aleuts court and marry, or rather marry and court, is made known by our correspondent, and what the white society there can get up in the way of a hop is also pleasantly told; but, as may be seen, all this is interlined between notes of the business-like work for the fitting out of the Jeannette, which had only one more point to make on the outskirts of civilization before finally pressing forward for her Arctic goal. The courtesies extended by the officials of Oonulaska to the expedition are warm witnesses of the interest taken there in the problem the Jeannette is seeking to solve.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the Paris office of the HERALD on Saturday, October 11, 1879:—

- Achermann, B. L., and wife, New York, Hotel Louvois.
- Atkins, E. H., New York, Hotel de l'Athénée.
- Allen, John F., Virginia, National Hotel.
- Bradley, M. N., Virginia, Hotel Binda.
- Bishop, S. C., New York, No. 79 Boulevard des Capucines.
- Bloch, S. M., New York, Hotel du Pavillon.
- Bloodgood, Delavan, United States Army, Hotel de la Grande Bretagne.
- Clement, W. F., and wife, Vermont, Hotel de l'Athénée.
- Clarkson, Mrs., New York, Continental Hotel.
- Duhring, H. A., and family, Pennsylvania, Hotel Chatham.
- De Peyer, Henry, New York, Continental Hotel.
- De Peyer, Miss, New York, Continental Hotel.
- Fisher, Charles D., and family, Baltimore, Continental Hotel.
- Gould, Major W. P., and wife, United States Army, Hotel Binda.
- Harrison, G. F. C., United States Army, Hotel Chatham.
- Hickman, Dr. L. M., Pennsylvania, Hotel de Normandie.
- Harsau, L., New York, No. 57 Boulevard Montparnasse.
- Helliott, Mrs. A. E., New York, Continental Hotel.
- Johnson, Miss, Pennsylvania, Hotel Chatham.
- Kelso, W. F., and wife, Michigan, Hotel de France et Bath.
- Meyer, John C., New York, Grand Hotel.
- May, Alfred, New York, Hotel de Strasbourg.
- Mcgrath, George, and wife, New York, Hotel de France et Bath.
- Morse, Leopold, Boston, Hotel Chatham.
- Porter, Elber S., New York, No. 29 Boulevard Haussmann.
- Radway, J. S., New York, Hotel de l'Athénée.
- Rumsey, Miss, New York, Hotel Chatham.
- Ross, John J., New Jersey, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.
- Rand, W. W., New York, No. 119 Boulevard Haussmann.
- Smith, Wesley and family, New York, No. 29 Boulevard Haussmann.
- Smith, Miss A. W., New York, Hotel de France et Bath.
- Switzer, George L., New York, Hotel Pincel.
- Schmitt, Miss Caroline, Pennsylvania, Hotel Bedford.
- Stearns, Irving A., Pennsylvania, Continental Hotel.
- Tiedemann, Frederick and son, Pennsylvania, Hotel Bedford.
- Waldstein, Dr. Charles, New York, No. 5 Rue Douai.
- Watts, D. G., and wife, New York, No. 118 Boulevard Haussmann.
- Sir S. L. Tilly, of Canada, is at the Hotel Brunswick.
- Mr. John M. Langston, United States Minister to Hayti, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
- Comte d'Osmond, who arrived a short time ago in Vienna from Paris by road, is proving a succès fou in the Kaiserstadt.
- Trad observes that Sir Garnet Wolseley is not an Irishman. But that the head of the family is Sir Charles Michael Wolseley, an English baronet of a creation in 1628 and a Catholic.
- A rumor is current in St. Petersburg that M. Makoff intends to punish refractory newspapers by forbidding the insertion of advertisements.
- Dean Milman sending Bishop Wilberforce and the very Low Church Bishop Villiers driving away to gether one day, he enjoined them as they started to "See that you fall out by the way."
- There is a story current in London that an officer in Her Majesty's service, having obtained copies of some letters from Queen Victoria to a foreign potentate, has received a provision for a member of his family.
- London World:—"By the way, I see a great many gentlemen who have been announced as candidates in the general election in Ireland are remitting their route wherever there is not the slightest chance of the tenants being able to pay them."
- The Saturday Review speaks of Abraham Lincoln as "a man who owes his eminence rather to the contrast between his social and his political rank, between his qualifications and the place in history which it was his fortune to fill, than to his personal character or his political capacity."
- Victor Hugo is going to deprive the Parisians of the pleasure of hearing Verdi's opera of "Hugueluet." He has sent word to the manager of the Théâtre Lyrique, who was about to produce the opera, that he does not allow the musical adaptation of his drama to be played in France.
- The Prince of Wales wishes that his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, after passing from the Royal Military Academy, should become associated with one of the ordnance corps for a brief period as a duty officer, and pass gradually through the several military grades, as his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, has done.
- His Grace the Most Rev. John Baptist Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, will to-day celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy of the Roman Catholic Church, having been appointed by the late Pope Gregory XVI. to succeed Bishop Fenwick as Bishop of Cincinnati, and consecrated to that high office on the 11th of October, 1833. It is only a few months ago—the 1st of May last—that the venerable Archbishop celebrated the fifty-third anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.